Eurasian Minerals Inc.

NEWS RELEASE

EXPLORATION RESULTS FOR THE GEZART PROPERTY, KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Vancouver, British Columbia, March 7, 2005 (TSX Venture: EMX) – Eurasian Minerals Inc. (the "Company" or "Eurasian") is pleased to announce that its wholly owned Kyrgyz subsidiary, Kichi Chaarat Company, has received very encouraging assays from the Gezart license in southern Kyrgyzstan. Strongly anomalous soil and stream sediment samples identified two widely spaced structures with gold mineralization, each at least 3 km long.

Geology, Gold Mineralization, and Target Types

The geological framework of the Gezart license is characterized by the regional Tegermach thrust fault that separates Carboniferous calcareous siltstone and sandstone (Tolubai suite) and massive limestone (Pyrkaff suite) in the footwall (lower plate) from overlying Silurian-Ordovician terrigenous siliciclastics in the hanging wall (upper plate). The lower plate is locally exposed in structural "windows". The upper and lower plate rocks are intruded by Carboniferous to Permian subalkaline granite-granodiorite known to be spatially and temporally associated with gold mineralization in the Kyrgyz Tien Shan.

Three types of gold mineralization have been identified on the Gezart license by previous Soviet-era exploration, as well as more recent work by western exploration companies (see Company news release dated October 1, 2004). These styles of mineralization have been confirmed by the Company's 2004 field programs, and include: 1) gold-antimony mineralization in jasperoids at the limestone-siltstone contact below the Tegermach thrust fault, 2) gold-arsenopyrite-quartz veins, veinlets and stockworks hosted in the upper and lower plate siliciclastic rocks, usually controlled by NW structures such as at the Gezart prospect and 3) localized gold-enriched skarn adjacent to intrusive rocks.

Soil Sample Geochemical Results

The Company completed a reconnaissance soil and stream sediment sampling program at Gezart. A total of 139 soil samples were collected, with the majority of them along eight widely-spaced soil lines oriented perpendicular to northeast striking regional faults, covering an area of approximately six kilometers northeast by three kilometers northwest. Spacing between the soil lines ranged from approximately one kilometer to three kilometers, and sample spacing within the soil lines was at 20 to 30 meters. Profiles 1 and 3 cross a northeast striking structure (the Abshir fault zone) that hosts the Bulat and Kapchigai prospects. Profile numbers 4 through 8 transect a second sub-parallel structure located two kilometers to the southeast. The soil line sample results are summarized below:

Soil Line Number	Continuous Length (meters)	Avg. Gold grade (ppb)
1	160	510
2	40	315
3	220	868
4	20	1,995
5	Not anomalous	N/A
6	200	227
7	100	80
7 (also)	20	182
8	40	632

The profiles 1 through 3 delineate a three-kilometer long mineralized trend along the Abshir fault zone. A rock chip grab sample of upper-plate silicified siltstone with disseminated pyrite taken at the northern end of Profile 3 returned an assay of 8,900 ppb gold. The sub-parallel structure to the southeast, sampled by soil lines 4 through 8, delineated a second gold mineralized trend with a 4.5 kilometer strike length.

Stream Sediment Geochemical Results

Approximately two-thirds of the Gezart property was covered by Company stream sediment sampling in 2004. A total of 238 stream sediment samples delineated 42 catchment basins with gold values greater than 65 ppb. The reconnaissance level of work in 2004 generally characterized a catchment basin by a single stream sediment sample. A cluster of six stream sediment catchment anomalies occur at the predicted structural intersection of a northwest striking zone projected from the Gezart prospect and the Abshir fault zone. These six basins represent an anomalous area of 4.4 square kilometers, and individual stream sediment assays range from 74 and 483 ppb gold. In addition, five anomalous catchment basins define a strike length of over eight kilometers for the second mineralized trend defined by soil lines 4 to 8.

Comments on Sampling, Assaying, and QA/QC

The Company's Gezart soil, stream sediment, and rock geochemical samples were collected in accordance with accepted industry standards. The samples were submitted to the ISO 9002 certified ALS Chemex laboratory in Vancouver, Canada or the ISO 9002 certified Alex Stewart (Assayers) Limited laboratory in Karabalta, Kyrgyz Republic for sample preparation and analysis: gold was analyzed by fire assay with an AAS or ICP finish. As standard procedure, the Company conducts routine QA/QC analysis on all assay results, including the systematic utilization of certified reference materials, blanks, field duplicates, and umpire laboratory check assays.

Mr. Dean Turner, P.Geo., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and consultant to the Company, has reviewed and verified the technical mining information contained in this news release.

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Forward-Looking Statement

Some of the statements in this news release contain forward-looking information that involves inherent risk and uncertainty affecting the business of Eurasian Minerals Inc. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.